The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTYWORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday MAY 11th 1842. Vol. 4--No. 30.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county *Pa*, on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new *Brick Building* lately occupied by John Kennedy & Co, as a dry good store, the house is large and pleasantly situated in the most business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by careful hostlers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms, &c. The subscriber having made arrangements with a *LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT*, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. *B.* A number of *BOARDERS* will be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

This institution has been in successful operation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The Male department will be continued under the care of David Wilson, A. M. an experienced and popular teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be combined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April; and the winter session on the first Monday of November The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session,) $6 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural *H*istory, &c. 8 00
Greek and Latin Languages, 10 00
The different branches of Mathematics 8 00

No extra charges whatever.

☞ The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from $1 50 to $2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.

Lewistown March 15, 1842

Temperance House,

MARKET STREET, LEWISTOWN, PENN'A.

(Late Greer's Pa. Hotel.)

The subscriber will open a TEPERANCE HOUSE, at the above named place on the 1st day of April ext, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the friends of Temperance.

The House is pleasantly situated, in the most business part of the Borough, a few doors east of the Bank, and was built expressly, for a Hotel. It will be handsomely furnished, and every pains taken to accommodate those who may call.

There is extensive stabling attached to the premises, which will be under the care of temperate and trusty hostlers. A hydrant of pure water flows in the yard.

A READING ROOM will be connected with the establishment.

MARY ANN ELLIOTT.

Lewistown March 2, 1842.

Boots and Shoes

MADE AND REPAIRED

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he will make and repair BOOTS and SHOES in the best and most suitable manner and at the shortest notice, if called on at his residence in Mechanicsburg on the corner of Third and Valley streats, and hopes by doing justice to others and himself to obtain a liberal share of public patronage:

L. WALLEY.

April 10, 1842.

Boots and Shoes

REPAIRED!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity that he will repair boots and shoes in the best and most substantial manner and in the shortest notice, if called on at his residence a few doors west of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise's Tavern, and hopes by doing justice to others and himself to obtain a liberal share of public patronage.

E. BALL.

February 2, 1842

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cnes if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearagesare discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New Hampshire Courier.

Aristocracy Humbled.

BY SIR PETER TEAZLE, JUN.

In the month of December, 1824, on a cold bleak day, a youth was seen wandering through one of the principal towns in Massachusetts. He was apparently about 18 years of age, ,as plainly clad, and fortune had evidently frowned upon him. He entered a hotel, and sat for some time leaning his head upon his hand, as if in deep thought.

Presently he took up a newspaper, and glancing over it, his eye caught an advertisement for an apprentice in a printing office. He started up suddenly, and inquired the way to the office of the —— Gazette. On being told he proceeded thither and on telling his story, the proprietor of the establishment immediately took him into his employ. His story was simple, but full of meaning. It was as follows:—

His father was a merchant, and resided in a thriving town on the banks of the Merrimac, in the state of New Hampshire.—He was considered in good circumstances, and the hero of our tale, whose name was Henry Smith, had the advantages of a good education. When he was fifteen years of age his father died, and it was found that his estate was insufficient to pay his debts. Henry did all he could to assist his poor mother for two years, when she died, and Henry was left to the mercy of fortune.—He therefore, with only a few dollars in his pocket, set off to seek his fortune among strangers, in a cold and heartless world.—By chance he got into town where we found him. The rest I have already told to my readers.

Henry Smith was now 18 years of age. He was to remain with Mr. G. the proprietor of the —— Gazette, until he should arrive at the age of 21, as a compensation therefor, he was to receive thirty dollars per year, in lieu of any clothing, and his board for that period.

He proved faithful, industrious and steady; unlike many young men, he cut his coat according to his cloth,' and by that means was enabled to lay up something, as the saying is, "against a rainy day."

I trust that my bachelor friends will pardon me when I inform them that I am about to introduce to their notice a *female*. I, like my celebrated ancestor, Sir Peter Teazle the First, am a bachelor; but circumstances render it necessary that to tell a story about any of our friends who have entered into *alliance matrimonial*, we must sometimes expect to have our path crossed by the fairer and gentle sex—But Peter, Peter! thou'rt indulging in a most unnecessary, unbecoming soliloquy! Go on with thy story, therefore, or disgrace the nome of bachelor!—Well, to proceed.

Delia Bell was the only daughter of a rich aristocrat in the town of Rushville—(by which name I shall call the town where we first found Henry Smith.) She was a beautiful girl, but had been indulged in every thing from her infancy, in fact, had been a spoiled child. Like her parents she was proud and overbearing, and was accustomed to think, that a *mechanic*, or even a female who earned her daily bread by plying her needle, was far beneath her notice.

Delia was now 17 years of age, and by far the prettiest youg lady in Rushville.—At the time there were held in Rushville, at what were called Social Sewing Societies devoted to raising funds for the church to which the ladies who constituted the Societies, belonged. The plan was for the laladies to attend in the afternoon, and in the evening it was customary for the gentlemen of the village to attend, and after socially spending an hour or two, to show their gallantry by escorting the fair ones home.

By chance it happened one afternoon that Delia Bell condescended to attend one of these Societies, though she considered it beneath her station to become a permanent member.

Things went on as usual during the afternoon, and as night spread her sable curtains over the face of Nature, the gentlemen came.

"Who is that young gentleman in black?" said Delia to a lady with whom she was conversing.

"That is Mr. Smith; he is a capital fellow; come let me introduce you to him."

"I don't know," hesitated Delia, "He is handsome, really," she continued musing.

By this time, Henry Smith, for it was no other than he, had advanced to where these two young ladies were sitting, and accosted Delia's companion. He accordingly received an introduction to Miss Bell, and entered into conversation with her. She was so much pleased with him, that in answer to his interrogotary, "Shall I see you home?" she assented without enquiring whether he was a mechanic or not.

Henry had ere this arrived at the age of twenty one years, and his employer was so much pleased with him, that he gave him a situation as foreman in his office, he might have been truly called the *type* of a gentleman—talented, witty and entertaining and was withal, very good looking. He had the dreadful misfortune, however, which, befals many young men, of being a great admirer of female beauty.

He had held the situation of foreman about eight months, when he first became entangled in the meshes of the Love-net, in down right earnest. He was in this one thing rash and inconsiderate—(that I know from experience—I was once jilted.) Once in, he found it a hard matter to get out.—He, therefore, in one month from the time of his acquaintance with Delia Bell, wrote to her a *Billet-doux*, in which he proffered his 'heart and hand.' Poor fellow! he had not considered the consequence!

He was held in cruel suspense for a week when he received the following note—it matters not to the public how I came by it.

"Mr. Smith—Sir:

"I received last week, a note, the contents of which both shocked and surprised me. The very idea of one of that race of beings styled *mechanics*, being united with an *heiress*, is ridiculous—a *journeyman printer*, indeed! Your impudence is intolerable—you have your answer—let your acquaintance cease, henceforth and forever.

D. B."

Three weeks from that time, and *H*enry was on board a Packet, on his way to Europe. He had learned a severe lesson from his love affair, and felt mortified and ashamed. He immediately determined on becoming an adventurer, and for this purpose he left Rushville, and proceed to Boston, where he embarked as aforesaid.

* * * * * *

I shall now pass over three years, leaving my dear indulgent readers to imagine what happened during that period, and take up the thread of my narrative in the year of our Lord 1831.

One beautiful evening in the delightful month of October as the sun was gradually sinking behind the western hills, the stage coach from Boston dashed merrily into Rushville, and the coachman proudly drew up his "foaming greys" in front of the Washington House—the principal hotel in the village. Among the passengers was a young man, elegantly dressed who informed the landlord that he intended staying in the place sometime, and wished to be accomodated with a room. The landlord supposing him to be a person of some consequence accordingly gave directions that the best chamber in the house should be appropriated for the use of the stranger.

The next day was Sunday. What a solemn time is the Sabbath in a New England village! Scarcely a person is to be seen in the street until the hour arrives for all to assemble in the house of prayer. The bell rings—families are to be seen issuing from their dwellings, all attired in their best suits and bending their steps towards their respective churches,

Thus it was in Rushville, on the Sabbath morning of which I am speaking. The young gentleman whom I have introduced to my readers, (whose name the tavern keeper had ascertained to be Williams,) proceeded to the Episcopal Church. He noticed there two young ladies—one of whom was extremely beautiful and elegantly attired. who was employed in gazing about the Church, during the service; the other was handsome, though her looks were inferior to the first mentioned one. She was neatly dressed, and paid strict attention to the exercises—taking part in the services, and responding in a distinct and audible voice.

"Did you observe that gentleman at church this morning, in Mr. Wilson's pew?" said Delia Bell to her mother, after meeting.

"I did, my dear," answered the fond mother "who was he?"

"I don't know his name, but I was told that he came last evening in the Boston stage, and intends staying here some weeks. Was'nt he handsome?"

"Quite so my daughter, I should think—though my eyes have got so dim that I could not see him distinctly," returned her mother.

While this was going on at Mr. Bell's the stranger in question, inquired of the landlord as to who the young ladies were, who had attracted his attention. It appeared that the elegantly dressed one was Delia Bell and the other was Miss Jordon, who was an orphan, and lived with her aunt, who was in respectable circumstances, though not rich.

That evening, Mr. Williams called at Squire Bell's and introduced himself as a young gentleman from the South, who had been spending the summer in New England and being on his way to New Hampshire, he had concluded to spend a short time in Rushville.

He was politely received by the Bells, and Delia was in glory. When he left that evening, he was cordially invited to become a frequent visiter.

Things went on smoothly for some time. Delia was sure she had caught Mr. Williams and her extreme aversion to common folks was greater than ever. She was eloquent in the praise of him

"Is he not charming?', said she, "and such beautiful language as he uses: It is said that he wrote that elegant poetry in the last Gazette. There are one thing that I dislike in him, however."

"What is that my darling?" said her father.

"Why, he said that he thought that horrid Marianna Jordon was handsome. And he even called there last evening," said Delia.

The next week, invitations were given out for a splendid party, by Mr. Williams, at the Washington.

The evening arrived, and it was a merry time at the old hotel. All the beauty and beaux of the village were there, and music and dancing kept pace with time. Supper was at length announced, and Mr. Williams led the way to the banquet room, *without a partner*. Delia Bell did not like this, but she thought it for her interest to take it in good part. As supper concluded, Mr. Williams rose, and requested silence for a few moments. In an instant the clatter ceased —all held their breaths in expectation of a toast from their hospitable entertainer:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, said he, "I have invited you here this evening, that I might introduce myself to you in my true character. Seven years ago, I came to this town a ragged forsaken orphan, and learned the honorable profession of a *printer*;—and the circumstance that caused Henry Smith to leave his native land, and seek his fortune in foreign climes, is doubtless known to most of you. Since then, fortune has bestowed on me her sunny smile and I have returned wealthy. I wish to hurt the feelings of no one, but merely to give a lesson of wisdom. My partner in the next dance is my intended, *affianced bride!*"

Huzzas followed this harrangue, and Henry Smith was welcomed to Rushville by all save one. That one was Delia Bell. Mortified and horrified, she immediately left the room;—long it was ere she forgot this circumstance.

But who was *H*enry Smith's partner? I will tell you. 'Twas no other than the humble Marianna Jordon. I leave my patient readers to suppose all about their marriage, (which was soon consumated,) as I have an unconquerable aversion to talking about weddings. Suffice it to say, that they are still alive and happy, with some three or four little prattlers running about their premises;—and I hope that Mr. and Mrs. Smith, should they see this, will pardon me for disclosing their family secrets.

The Panther's Leap.

A WESTERN SCENE.

"Oh how a mother loves the child she nursed!"

It was a fine morning in August, when little Samuel Eaton was about seven years old, that he was making a dam in the brook that ran before his father's door. He was an only and beautiful child, his mother almost idolizing him. There he was, with his trousers tucked up above his knees, working like a beaver, his mother's bold eye gleaming out from beneath his sun burnt hair, and with some of his father s strength tugging at a large stone in the bed of the stream. "Sammy you'd better come in, had'nt ye?" said Hannah. in a tone half mother, and half mate. "No-o-o, guess not yet," said Samuel.

An acorn came floating the water; the boy took it up—looked at it—was pleased and 'reckoned in his mind there were more up the gully,' and when his mother's back was turned, off he started for the acorns. The gorge of the mountain into which he was about to enter, had been formed (the work of centuries) by the attrition of the stream he had just been playing in—and walking on a level that bordered each side of the water, he boldly entered the ravine. An almost perpendicular wall or bank ascended on each side, to the height of a hundred feet, composed of crags and rocks, fritted by decay and storm into fantastic shape and position. A few scattered bushes and trees sought nourishment from the earth that had fallen from the level above and excepting their assistance and the unseen surface of the rock, this natural parapet seemed inaccessible, but to bird and to beast. About an eighth of a mile from the entrance, a cataract closed the gorge, throwing up its white veil of mist in seeming guardianship of the spirit of the waters. The verdant boughs hanging over the banks cast a deep gloom upon the bed below; while so lofty was the distance, they seemed to grow out of the sky, blue patches of which were to be seen peeping between them.

Hannah Eaton soon missed her boy, but as he had often wandered to the field where his father was at work, she concluded he must be there, and checked coming fears with the hope that he would return at the hour of dinner. When he came, Josiah nor any of his men knew where he was.—Then the agitated mother exclaimed, 'He's lost! he's lost! and my poor boy will starve and die in the woods!' Gathering courage, she hastily summoned her family around her and despatched them all but her husband to search in different directions in the neighboring forest. To him she said, 'Scour every field you can call your own, and if you can't find him, join me in the gorge.'

'He would'nt go to the gorge, Hannah.'

'He would go any where.' She knew not why, but presentiment that the boy had followed the course of the stream, dwelt strongly on her mind.

'I can't find him, Hannah,' said the husband as he rejoined her not far from the mouth of the gorge.

An eagle flew past the mother as she entered the ravine. She thought to herself, 'the dreadful birds are tearing my child to pieces, and frantic, she hastened on, making the walls of the cavern echo back with the screams for her offspring. Her only answer was the eternal thunder of the cataract, raging as if in mockery of wo, and flinging its cold spray upon her hot and throbbing temples. 'Fool that I am, how can he hear me?' She stained her eyes along the dizzy height that peered the mist till she could look no longer, and her eye filled with tears.

Who but a mother can tell the feelings of a mother's heart? Fear fell thick and fast upon the reeling brain of Hannah. 'Oh, my boy—my brave boy will die,' and writhher hands in agony, she sank to her husband's feet.

The pain of 'hope deferred,' had strained her heart strings to the severest tensions, and it seemed as if the rude hand of despair had broken them all.

The terrified husband threw water upon her pale face, and strove by all the arts he knew to win her back to life. At last she opened her languid eyes, stared wildly around, and rose trembling to her feet. As she thus stood, like a heart-broken Niobe, 'all tears,' a fragment of rock came tumbling down the opposite bank. She looked up. A wild scream of joy burst from her lips. She was herself once more, for half way up the ascent stood her own dear boy.

But even while the glad cry was issued from the lips, it turned into a note of horror —'Oh mercy—mercy.'

The crag on which the boy stood projected from the solid rock in such a way as to hang about twelve feet over the bank. Right below one of the edges of this crag, partly concealed among some bushes, crouched a panther.

The bold youth was aware of the proximity of his parents, and the presence of his dangerous enemy, at about the same time. He had rolled down the stone in exultation, to convince his parents of the high station he had attained, and he stood with another in his hand, drawing it back and looking at them, as if to ask whether to throw it at the terrible animal before him. Till then, the mother seemed immoveable in her suspence; but conscious of the danger of her son, if he irritated the beast she rushed some distance up the rock. and motioned with her hands and head that he should not throw. Yet, with the feeling mind of childhood, and a temper little used to control, he fearlessly threw the fragment with all his might at the ferocious savage. It struck on of his feet. He gave a sudden growl, lashed his tail with fury, and seemed about to spring.

'Get your rifle, Josiah!" The poor man stirred not. His glazed eye was fixed with a look of death upon the panther, and he appeared paralyzed with fear. His wife leaped from her stand, and placing her hands on her husband's shoulders, looked into his face and cried, 'Are you a man Josiah Eaton? Do you love your child?' He started as if from sleep, and ran with furious haste from the ravine.

Again the mother looked towards her son. He had fallen upon his knees. and was whispering the little prayers she had taught him. not in coward fear, but an indefinite thought came across his mind that he must die. The panther was upon his feet. He stooped to spring. The distracted mother could keep still no longer. She rushed up the steep ascent with the energy of despair, reckless of the danger, thinking only of her son. The rocks crumbled and slipped beneath her feet, yet she feel not. The sharp rocks cut her flesh, but she heeded it not. On, on she struggled in her agony.

The ferocious creature paused for a moment, when he heard the wretched mother's approach. True to his nature, he sprang at the boy. He barely touched the crag, and fell backwards as Hannah ascended the opposite side.

'Ah!' said she laughing deliriously, 'the panther must try it again before he parts us, my boy; but we won't part,' and sinking on her knees before him, she fondly folded him to her breast, bathing his young foerhead with her tears.

Unaltered in his ferocity, and the manner of gratifying it, the panther again sprang from his former situation. This time he was more successful. His fore foot struck the edge of the crag. 'He will kill us, mother, he will kill us!' and the boy nestled closer to his mother's bosom. The animal struggled to bring his body on the crag —his savage features but a step from the mother's face. 'Go away! go away! shrieking, hoarse with horror. 'you shan't have my child!' Closer—still closer he came—his red eyes flashing fury, and thick pantings of his breath coming in her face. At this awful moment she hears the faint report of fire-arms from the gulph below—the panther's foothold fails, his sharp claw looseus from the rock, and the baffled beast rolled howling down the precipice, at the feet of Josiah Eaton.

The sun's last rays glanced brightly on a little group at the mouth of the gorge. They were on their knees—the mother's bleeding hands over the head of her son, and the voice of prayer going to the Guardian for all His mercy in thwarting the PANTHER'S LEAP.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

Every exchange paper on our table, and the number is not a small one, complains of the want of news. Nothing is going on in Congress—not even a duel—the boundary question and the Florida war are both worn out, and not even a murder is to be had for love nor money. Even "shocking accidents" and "awful catastrophes" are as scarce as warming pans in the West Indies, and there has not been a mob or a highway robbery worth a fig for a long time. What is to be done? What can we, poor editors do to keep our readers in good humor? Some contrive to fill up their columns with their own primitive concerns, and what is worse yet, with their personal quarrels. But this is an example we do not intend to follow. Patrons when they pay a publisher for his paper, do not expect him to devote it to his own private affairs. A clergyman would, probably, give offence if he were to keep the fodder of his horse in the gallery of the church or hang up his winter's stock of Bacon and sausages around the pulpit. And yet this would not be more palpably appropriating to private use, what belongs to the public, than for an editor to fill his paper with his own personal affairs.

Well, we are not disposed to occupy our columns with personal abuse, we will try something else, and relate an incident, for the truth of which we can vouch.

About twenty years ago, when a certain Western State, (which we shall not name,) was a territory, and with but few inhabitants a young lawyer from one of the older States emigrated thither, and settled in the town of K. He succeeded admirably well in his profession and rose rapidly in popular favor. He had been there nearly two years, when he induced a printer to come on and print for him a weekly paper, of which he was the editor and proprietor. Squire S. was much pleased for a while with editing a paper. He was a man of very small stature, but he used the editorial WE as frequently as if there were a dozen of him, and each as big as Daniel Lambert, or the Kentucky Giant.

Strange to say, there were at that time men in office who were not a particle more honest than they should be; a thing which never happened before, and never will again. Squire S. felt all the patriotism of a son of 76', and poured out grape shot and canister against public abuses.—This soon stirred a hornet's nest about his ears, but as there was no other paper in the territory, there was no reply and he enjoyed his warlike propensity in perfect security

At length he published an article more severe and cutting against malfeasance in office, than any that had preceded it. In fact, though pointed at no one individual in particular, it was a *scorcher!*

Some three or four days afterwards, he was sitting alone in his editorial office, which was about a quarter of a mile from the printing establishment, his pen was busy with a paragraph, when his door was opened without much ceremony, and in stalked a a man full six feet in his stocking. He asked, are you S., the editor of this paper? Thinking he had found a new patron, the little man, with one of his blandest smiles, answered in the affirmative. The stranger deliberately drew the last number of the paper from his pocket, and pointed to the article against rogues in office, told the affrighted editor it was intended for him. It was in vain that S. protested that he had never heard of him before. The wrath of the visitor rose to fever heat, and from being so long restrained, boiled over with double fury. He gave the editor his choice, either to publish a humble a very humble recantation, or *take a flogging on the spot!* Either alternative was wormwood, but what could be done? The enraged office holder was twice his size, and at one blow could qualify him for an obituary notice. He agreed to retract, and as his visiter insisted upon writing it himself, he sat down to the task. Squire S. made an excuse to walk to the printing office, with a promise that he would be back in season to sign it as soon as it was finished.

S. had gone hardly fifteen rods when he encounte ed a man who inquired where Squire S's. office was, and if he was at home. Suspecting that he, too, was on the same errand as the other visitor, he pointed to the office, and told him he would find the editor within, writing a most abusive article against office holders. This was enough. The eyes of the new comer flashed fire. He rushed into the office and assailed the stranger with the epithets, "liar," "scoun-

drel," "coward," and told him he would teach him what to write. The gentleman supposed it was some bully sent there by the editor, sprang to his feet and a fight ensued, that beat the Kilkenny cats all holow. The table was upset and smashed into kindling wood the contents of a large jug of ink stood in puddles on the floor—the chairs had their legs and backs broken beyond the skil of surgery to cure them. This seemed only to inspire the combatants with the greater furv. Blow followed blow, with the rapidity of lightning, and the force of a sledge hammer. First one was kicked on the floor and then the other—each taking it in turn, pretty equally. The ink on the floor found its way to their faces, till both of them cut the most ludicrous figure imaginable. The noise and uproar was tremendous. The neighbors ran to the door and exclaimed with astonishment, that two negroes were fighting in Squire S's. office.—None dare separate them. At length completely exhausted, and pounded to a jelly, they ceased fighting. The circumstances of the case became known, and the next day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads bound up, they started homeward, convinced that they had obtained very little satisfaction from their attempt to *flog an Editor*.

"HAIL COLUMBIA."

We took occasion a few weeks ago to correct an error into which a portion of the newspaper press of the country had fallen, in attributing the authorship of the patriotic and popular song "Hail Columbia," to Robert Treat Paine, Esq. formerly of Boston. We did this on no lighter authority than that of the venerable author himself, who has now descended to the tomb of his fathers—a man who was as eminent for his sterling patriotism and excellent qualities of heart, as he was distinguished for his profound learning and unbending integrity as a Judge.

A new volume of "American Poetry," which has recently been published by Carey & Hart, contains the following letter which Judge Hopkinson wrote a short time before his decease, to the editor, Rufus Griswold, Esq. It fullly corroborates all that we have at the time we made the correction referred to, and reiterated the remark which the venerable Judge has more than once made in our hearing, that the popularity of the song was more the result of the spirit of patriotism which pervaded it, than of any merit it possessed as a poetical composition :—*Reporter.*

"It was written in the summer of 1798, when war with France was thought to be inevitable.—Congress was then in session in Philadelphia, deliberating upon that important subject, and acts of hostility had actually taken place. The contest between England and France was raging, and the people of the United States were divided into parties for the one side or the other, some thinking that policy and duty required us to espouse the cause of the republican France as she was called while others were for connecting ourselves with England, under the belief that she was the great preservative power of good principles and safe government. The violation of our rights by beligerents was forcing us from the just policy of President Washington, which was to do equal justice to both, to take part with neither, but to preserve a strict and honest neutrality between them. The prospect of a rupture with France was exceedingly offensive to the portion of the people who espoused her cause, and the violence of the spirit of party has never risen higher, I think not so high in our country, as it did at that time, upon that question. The theatre was then open in our city. A young man belonging to it, whose talent was as a singer was about to take his benefit. I had known him when he was at school. On this acquaintance he called on me one Sunday afternoon, his benefit being announced for the following monday. His prospects were very disheartening; but he said if he could get a patriotic song adapted to the tune of the "President's March." he did not doubt of a full house; that the poets of the theatrical corps had been trying to accomplish it, but had not succeeded. I told him I would try what I could do for him. He came the next afternoon; and the song such as it is, was ready for him.—The object of the author was to get up an *American spirit*, which should be independent of, and above the interests, passions, and policy of both beligerents; and look and feel exclusively for our honor and rights. No allusion is made to France or England, or the quarrel between them; or to the question, which was most in fault in their treatment of us; of course the song found favor with both parties, for both were Americans; at least neither could disavow the sentiments and feeling it inculcated. Such is the history of this song which has endured infinitely beyond the expectation of the author, as it is beyond any merit it can boast of, except that of being truly and exclusively patriotic in its sentiments and spirit.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOSEPH HOPKINSON.

"Rev. Rufus W. Griswold."

The Rhode Island Case Again.

We endeavored on Friday to show, that in admitting the right of revolution for reasonable causes, the Journal of Commerce conceded the essential point, inasmuch as from the nature of the case, the majority of the people in a state are the rightful judges whether there be or be not sufficient cause; and it would be highly impertinent for people of other states to step in, and put down the majority, because they were of a different opinion from the majority as to the extremity of the emergency.

We now proceed to show that the Rhode Islanders had what ought to be deemed by the whole world sufficient cause for the step they have taken. We first assume the equality of man and the right of the people to self government, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence. We next aver, that where the majority are deprived of political power, the experience of all times and of all nations has shown, that their oppression in one form or other, follows as a matter of course.

Therefore, the mere fact that the majority are deprived of political power, justifies them, upon reasonable request of their rights from the actual rulers, and refusal to grant them, to assemble peaceably, and take them for themselves. This is to be done by organizing a new constitution. Should violence or blood shed ensue, the people will not be the aggressors nor the wrong doers. The criminals will be those who commit the outrage of making war upon the people, with a view to prevent their enjoying their natural rights.

In Rhode Island the people had made a reasonable, and more than a reasonable request, that their tyrants should concede to them the enjoyment of their rights. It is, we think, more than thirty years, since they began to ask the lauded aristocracy graciously to deign to give up their unjust prerogatives. Their petitions were for thirty years disregarded. Twice, we think the legislature went so far as to call a convention, but they allowed none but land holders to vote for members of those conventions; and when met, the conventions adjourned without doing any thing. They had amused the people with a false show till the excitement was lulled.

They would have done nothing, of late, had they not been driven to it by the measures taken by the people to effect a peaceable revolution. After the people's convention had been elected, met and proposed a constitution for adoption, and it had been actually adopted by the people, then the freeholders, as a last resource, proposed one with aristocratic features, which the people rejected.

Thus we see that the simple fact, that the people had, year after year, in vain called for the privilege of enjoying their natural rights presented a case of justifiable revolution, even admitting that no such right exists until other remedies have been repeatedly tried and without success.

We go further. We will show that tyranny was exercised by the freeholders, independent of the mere robbing of the people at large of their right to make the laws through their own representatives.

The freeholders, like other tyrants, had legislated for their own aggrandizement, and for the oppression of their fellow men. Among their acts of tyranny they had provided by law:

1. That on complaint of two freeholders, any non-freeholder might be compelled to quit the state at twenty four hours warning.

2. That if he did not go in the prescribed time, he might be flogged at the public whipping post, and bound out to serve for one year.

3. That none but landholders could bring a suit in a court of justice, unless they applied with the countenance and endorsement of a landholder.

4. That none but landholders should be taken as bail.

5. That when a non-freeholder went to law with a freeholder, all the jury should be of the class of one party, for none but freeholders were permitted to set on any jury.

6. That while deprived of a voice in making the laws, the non-freeholders should sustain those laws, both by paying taxes & performing military duty.

If this state of facts did not justify a peaceable taking possession of their own rights by the people at large, we would like to know from those who deny it, what is the precise amount of tyranny, and by what rules it is to be measured, and by what scales it is to be weighed, to excuse the people for exercising a right which all admit that they may at some times with propriety exercise.—*Penn'an.*

THE RHODE ISLAND DIFFICULTY.

We have examined this subject calmly and dispassionately, and cannot forbear expressing it as our honest conviction, that the letter of President *Tyler* to Governor King, manifesting a willingness to thwart the friends of "Free Suffrage" by laying upon them the strong arm of the general government, is an alarming and unwarrantable interference in the affairs of a sovereign state in which the National administration has no manner of interest or concern. The question in Rhode Island is to all intents and purposes a *home* question, a *domestic* quarrel, which like the occasional disagreements in a family, third persons have not a shadow of right to inter-meddle with; either *pro* or *con*. We are the more surprised at the unjustifiable interference of "Captain Tyler," when we reflect that he prides himself upon belonging to the Virginia school of politicians, one of whose fundamental tenets is the preservation of *State Rights*, and who have ever preached inveterate opposition to whatever has a tendency to consolidate power in the hands and has a tendency to consolidate power in the hands of the general government. Emanating from him, this interference in the "Rhode Island difficulties" comes with a peculiar ill grace, and the more especially, when his arbitrary assumption of power is to be exercised in favor of sustaining an odious and oppressive property qualification as the basis of suffrage. This is, indeed, the 'unkindest cut of all,' as it strikes a blow at the most sacred principles of our republican form of government, and is calculated to reduce the powers of the states to a "barren sceptre," merging all power and authority in the general government, and rendering the latter an absolute MONARCHY.

How vastly differently the conduct and policy of our distinguished Ex-President Van Buren, during the memorable "Buckshot war" in our state, when Ritner, Burrows and Stevens sought to subvert our free government, by attempting to "*treat the election as if it never had been held!*" Then when these arch conspiritors and traitors unblushingly sought to foist upon the people a governor, and senators, and representatives who had been defeated by the people at the ballot boxes, and to prevent those who had been legitimately chosen from assuming their official functions—and when thwarted in their treasonable operations by a simultaneous up-rising of an injured and indignant people—then the next resort of the anarchists was to invoke the aid of the military forces of the general governmen. How admirably does the prompt and unequivocal refusal of Mr. Van Buren to allow the national government to become participant in the mere "*political* struggles of contending parties in a State," contrasts with the unwarrantable and inexcusable interference manifested in the letter of President Tyler! How strikingly and comprehensively does it exemplify the difference between the principles and policy of a high minded and virtuous Republican, and those of a sort of hermaphrodite politician, who is neither "fish, flesh, or red herring." President Van Buren would not interfere at all in a question belonging solely and exclusively to the internal organization of the government of a state, although the legally constituted authorities were here threatened with subversion by actual and declared *treason*! President Tyler does interfere—promises to thwart the people of a sovereign state, in the legal pursuit of their "inalienable rights"—and threatens to baffle their exertions to rid themselves of a KINGLY CHARTER by a frightful array of "Buckshot and Ball."!!

We are gratified to observe, however, that neither the arbitrary assumptions of "Captain Tyler," nor the kingly manifestos of Governor King (an excellent name for such an officer,) have had the effect of deterring the people of Rhode Island from a continued assertion of their rights as freemen. The Governor and Representatives elected under the "Peop'es Constitution," were to assemble at Providence, on yesterday, for the purpose of organizing the government of the State. Heaven prosper them in their righteous cause!—*Keystone.*

THE ARMY.

In that part of the rule of John Adams which is commonly called the reign of terror, the President and his party set themselves to work to increase the regular army of the United States, and to employ that army with a view to overawe and intimidate the people.

The dislike which the democratic party had always entertained toward this species of force, was consequently increased, insomuch that a hostility to regular troops, and a preference for militia became a standing portion of the creed of the party, and when Mr. Jefferson came into office, the army was consequently suffered to sink into significance.

The history of mankind was so full of the successful employment of mercenary troops to suppress popular liberty, that it was thought, best to avoid the remote approaches to danger.

The increasing extent of our country and population, and the variety of military stations to be guarded, together with the greater moderation of the administrations subsequent to that of the elder Adams, have in a great degree mitigated this feeling, and the army has been suffered to increase, and become in some degree the favorite of the public.

The employment of regulars by President Tyler to awe the people of Rhode Island will be likely to bring back the old feeling of jealousy, and if the President should go so far as to permit the regulars to shed the blood of the citizens for supporting their natural righrs, disgust and hate towards the army will rise so high, that the people will begin to consider whether it is safe to have even a small regular force in a republic—whether the militia might not perform the same services in relation to the garrisoning of forts which the army now performs, and whether an engagement, by turns, in this employment, with good pay would not afford the best possible means of disciplining the militia and preparing them for the efficient defence of their country in case of invasion by a foreign foe.

We see no necessity at present for the President's sending any forces into Rhode Island. If, however, he deemed it expedient to despatch some to that quarter, he might have called out the militia of the neighboring States. This would not have been so revolting to the feelings of republicans, who turn with loathing from the bare idea of regular troops employed to overule the voice of the people, and force the mass into submission to the few

Will it be said that the President was afraid to trust the militia. If so, he should have employed no force at all.

The feelings of the militia are those of the body of the people. The very object of our government was to enable these to rule; not to place them in subjection. If there should ever be an insurrection in which the mass is enlisted, and the object of which is to protect the rights and liberties of the mass, it will not be that kind of "domestic violence" which was in contemplation of the constitution, and which the national government was bound to protect each state against.

Should the troops be set upon the people of Rhode Island, and upon the government of their choice the act will be an infliction of *foreign* violence, not a protection against *domestic*. It will be coming to the aid of those who propose domestic violence, instead of an effort to put them down.

The great safety of a militia force consists in the fact, that an unwise or arbitrary ruler cannot mislead them and turn their arms against that public liberty, which they are organized to protect.—*Pennsylvanian.*

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1842.

☞ We are requested to state that Dr. MAYER, *Surgeon Dentist* will be absent from Lewistown on a visit to Huntingdon for a few weeks.

Our *Huntingdon* friends will find Dr. Mayer a first rate Dentist, and we have no hesitancy in saying that all work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike manner, and with satisfaction to those that may patronize him.

REMOVAL.

The office of "The Lewistown Republican" has been removed to the building one door west of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise's Tavern, where we will be pleased to see all our old customers and patrons.

☞ In another column will be found two interesting articles taken from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian in regard to the Rhode Island difficulties.

☞ It is particularly requested by the officers of the Lewistown Guards and Artillerist companies, that every member will be on the ground of meeting in the Diamond Square on Saturday morning next at 6 o'clock properly equipped and ready to take the boat for McVeytown.

Mr. Wise.

We observe by the last Centre co. paper that Mr. Wise the intrepid Æronaut, contemplates making an ascension from Bellefonte Centre county on Saturday next the 14th at half past two o'clock. We hope the day may prove a favorable one, and that he may make his descent about these diggins, Look out for the air Ship UNITED STATES at the port of Lewistown.

Domestic Creditors.

Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, we called the attention of our law makers to this subject, but little attention was paid to it by those in power—as we then stated, there were many along our lines of improvement who had been working for one, two and three years, and had barely received sufficient to maintain their families. "The labourer is worthy of his hire" and we hope the legislature immediately after their assembling on the 9th of June next, will provide some means to meet the payment of those debts.

There is another class of these creditors equally worthy of attention, it is those who have furnished money, materials &c., for the prosecution of the repairs on our canals in order to keep them in navigable order, and who are now in a suffering condition, them and their families, and some of whose property is now under execution by the Sheriff, that would be able to get through their difficulties and make a respectable living if they could obtain the amount they are justly entitled to from the Commonwealth.

We would suggest to the Domestic Creditors throughout the State, the propriety of calling a Convention at Harrisburg immediately after the convening of the Legislature and urge upon their Representatives the necessity of legislative action on this subject—and if such convention does assemble, let every portion of the State that feels interested, send a sufficient number of delegates to represent them in said Convention.

Virginia Election.
Democracy Triumphant.

As far as returns have been received from the recent election held in this state, the Democrats have gained two Senatorial Districts; viz: Berkley and Louisa, and report says that they have gained Pittsylvania and Boutetourt districts.

In the House of Delegates the Democrats have elected 54, and the Federalists 37—this will be a democratic gain of 18 members. It is confidently believed that the democratic majority on joint ballot will exceed 40. The Federalists has held a majority in the Legislature for several years past, but will now have to take a back seat in the old domain.

Special Election.

Governoor Porter has ordered a Special Election to be held in Washington county Pa. on Friday the 20th inst. for the election of a member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Joseph Lawrence.

☞ HARRISBURG REPORTER:—We see by the last No. of this paper, that W. D. BOAS, Esq. has withdrawn from the Editorial department of the Reporter. Hereafter this paper will be published by SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, Esq., and will as heretofore continue an able champion in the cause of Democracy.

Maine.

Governor Fairfield of this state has issued his Proclamation convening the Legislature immediately for the purpose of appointing commissioners to treat with Lord Ashburton and the General Government on the North Eastern Boundary question.

Distressing Accident.

On Saturday last while a number of persons were engaged in raising a barn on the premises of Mr. R. Cupples on Jacksereek, part of the frame work gave way and fell, and we are sorry to learn that before several persons engaged at the raising could get out of the way of the falling mass, they were caught and some of them severely wounded. Mr. Burkholder, badly hurt. Mr. Simon Grow, had his back much hurt and otherwise injured. Mr. Yeater we learn was dangerously injured. Mr. McAuley and William Kepperling were also more or less hurt. We have understood that there were others slightly injured but have not ascertained their names.

We are pleased to hear that they are all doing well and are in a fair way of recovering. Too much care cannot be taken in putting up buildings and we hope all engaged in this kind of business will take warning from this shocking accident and use every precaution to guard against such occurrences in future.

For the Republican.

MR. CUNNINGHAM:—

The increasing interest, and the great improvement in military tactics amongst the citizen soldiers of our own and other states is a satisfactory evidence of the importance and utility of a correct knowledge of this simple, yet perfect science. There is, however, nothing more certain, than that it requires a good commander to insure a thorough acquaintance with the drill and manners amongst the rank and file. The position, the habit, the very dress of the soldier, is not that which common life requires—and no one will assume and maintain them, without the inducement of example, patriotism, or severe discipline. In former years, except in the regular army, but little attention was ever paid to any military exercise, but the manual of arms, which indeed though necessary, is one of the least accomplishments of the true soldier. At present there is a generous rivalry among our companies which shall reach nearest the point of excellence. But our company officers need the encouragement of the field officers in carrying out their views of improvement. And it is a duty we owe to ourselves and our state to see that the higher commissioned offices are filled by competent and influential men. It is said that the Captain of the Lewistown Artillerists, is a candidate for the command of this Brigade. Captain Potter has, in his present situation acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his company, and has received much praise for its rapid improvement. He is an ardent friend and supporter of the military spirit and action, now so prevalent in our country. He has given great attention to the tactics as laid down by the best authorities, and by his steady attention thereto, has become a *correct* company officer, and would doubtless, if elected, infuse his own attachment to *discipline*, amongst the different companies of the Brigade. There is no man in our community who will so completely unite the votes of this portion of the Brigade, as Capt. Potter. His kindness and generosity have made him 'troops of friends' and he will worthily fill the honorable office of Brigadier General. We trust that the voters of this Brigade will recollect that this is not a mere formal election, without any good or evil thereto attached. In other parts of the state, these offices are sought for by the most capable men in their districts. Let us choose officers who will discharge their duty well, and as military men should, without fear, without harshness, according to law, and in obedience to discipline.

MANY VOTERS.

For the Republican.

MR. CUNNINGHAM:

As a small evidence of my adherence and gratefulness to the respectable public in and about Lewistown, I request you politely to give the following few lines a space in your paper.

By my departure to Huntingdon, I return to the public my most sincere thanks for the liberality and confidence with which I was honored; and I shall always look with pleasure to those who was so kind and friendly to me. My stay in Huntingdon will be but short, and I hope after my return the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity will kindly patronize me as before.

I remain yours, &c..

D. MAYER, *Dentist.*

Lewistown, May 9, 1842.

For the Republican.

Lines

Addressed to a Young Lady whilst weeping over the grave of a deceased female friend.

BY THE GRANVILLE BARD.

Weep not, for the departed,
For she is happy now;
And dwells with the pure hearted,
Where pleasures ever flow.
And sickness and sorrow, death and pain
Shall ne'er be felt or feared again.

Weep not—for she is dead.
And hearest not thy cry;
Her deathless soul has fled,
Far, far beyond the sky,
To sing the new eternal song
With the 'innumerable throng.'

Weep not—she is arrayed.
In a robe of spotless white;
And it shall never fade,
But shine with lustre bright,
When Sun and *Moon* shall cease to burn,
And all the stars to darkness turn.

Weep not—She now shall wear,
A glorious immortal crown;
A 'palm of victory' bear,
Before Jehovah's throne,
And vie with angels whilst they sing,
The glories of their Heavenly King.

Weep not—to lay that form
Within the cold damp clay,
Though now food for the worm,
It shall not ever stay
Within that dark and dreary tomb,
Wrapt in impenetrable gloom.

Weep not—for you shall see
That cold and lifeless clod,
Clothed with immortality,
Beside the throne of God,
With all the saints and angels bright,
That dwell in everlasting light.

Granville tp. May 5, 1842.

Who fears the Truth.

To the editor of the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, as the public well knows to the disgraceful notoriety of his *first* published the infamous falsehood against Governor Porter in relation to the "bribery" transaction. He was the chosen instrument, selected by an unscrupulous faction, to lend this unmitigated calumny first utterance. Every body recollects the degree of seeming candour and artful plausibility with which the vile story was introduced. Name and date—time and place—circumstance—were all insiduously omitted in order the more effectually to betray and deceive.—Although a discerning public the sequel fully demonstrated, experience no manner of difficulty in detecting this deliciously devised fable, we must nevertheless concede its authors the credit of deep cunning and cunning.

In the trials now pending in the court at Philadelphia, John S. Richards, the editor of the paper referred to, was called Attorney General Johnson as a witness to testify his knowledge of the affair. He has been the first to furnish the world with a detailed statement of alleged facts, he necessarily have had some information, and fully cognizant of all the circumstances in himself, and who this informant was, it is of course of the utmost importance the public to know. The Attorney General desirous of unravelling the entire mystery, requested of Mr. Richards information upon this head, but the witness peremptorily refused giving any answer to the question—in which refusal for reasons perhaps sufficient in the eye of the law; he was sustained by the court.

Now, we have no particular fault with with the decision of the court. It may have been in strict consonance with law. But the fact is nevertheless substantially confirmed that it is *not* the *Executive*, not the *Attorney General*, not the friends and advisers of Governor Porter, who are *afraid* of meeting the whole truth, but rather the calumniators and slanderers of the Governor. The party throws the door of inquiry open to the admission of all the facts—courts, charges, and demands full and unrestrained investigation. The other party, composed the *authors* of the "bribery" libel, refuse to furnish important information—skulk behind the legal technicalities—and seek with unscrupulous assiduity to keep the whole matter action enshrouded in that veil of mystery which they deem best calculated to subserve their purpose of deception, and promote the manifold political manouvres they unquestionably have in contemplation!!

From this plain and unvarnished statement of facts, the public can most easily decide the qustion, who it is that *fears the truth*, and who it is that *fears it not*. The conclusion is irresistable, that whilst the Executive, conscious of his own elevated integrity, is doing all to "*probe the matter to the bottom*" his reckless slanderers are equally busy in attempting to conceal it "*from the public eye.*"—Keystone.

NEW ORLEANS April 15, 1842.

MR. VAN BUREN.—Yesterday, by invitation Mr. Van Buren, accompanied by a small party of his friends, visited the Battle Ground, by the Mexican Gulf Railway. It was understood that he would return to the city on board of a steamer. Accordingly two boats went down as far as the Battle Ground, but one of them, the S. J. Peters, came up without bringing any passengers. Mr. Van Buren and the "crowd" were on board the St. Mary Steam Ferry Company's boat Independence. About 2 o'clock, P. M. the Independence came alongside of the U. S. sloop of war Ontario. Having visited this fine ship, by the polite invitation of the officers, we were on board when the ferry boat came alongside, and had, therefore the opportunity of seeing his Excellency—being the first peep we have enjoyed of the phiz, in such immediate proximity, since he was seated some eight years ago in the Senate of the United States as President of that body. Time has been merciful to him. He looks more fresh and possy than ever we saw him, excepting than his locks are a little more like those of his "illustrious predecessor," being whitened by the snows of a few more winters. He was well received by Lieut. Radford, commanding and other officers of the Ontario, for which he manifested his acknowledgments in a few gracious bows and a glass or two of champagne. He remained on board about twenty minutes and on his departure was honored with a salute of twenty-one guns from the ship.—*Picayune.*

Awful and Melancholy Casualty.

Twenty-four Boys Drowned.—A most fatal and melancholy accident occurred in Boston harbor on Friday afternoon A sloop boat belonging to the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, was returning from a fishing excursion, under charge of Mr. Oakes, the boatman, with Mr. Peabody, the Teacher, and twenty-seven boys belonging to the School. She was unfortunately upet by a flaw of wind while tacking, and immediately sunk, and all on board except four of the boys were drowned.

They had in consequence of good behavior, been allowed to go on a fishing excursion They had caught several fish, and were on their return to the island, in fine spirits, beating against a head wind, and passed so near a point of the island, that they were cheered by the boys who remained, and the boys on board returned the cheer. Having stood off towards Spectacle Island, the boat was in the act of tacking, for the purpose of making towards the landing place, when she suddenly upset and sunk. Three of the boys sustained themselves by clinging to a box which held the bait, and were picked up by the schooner H. B. Foster, and brought up to town, one of them when taken up, being in state of insensibility.

Mr. Morrison, the superintendent, on seeing the disaster, proceeded to the spot, in a small boat, assisted by two farmers, and succeeded in picking up one boy alive, and the body of one who was lifeless. All the rest, twenty-three in number with the boatman and teacher, were buried in the deep.

The names of the persons drowned, are Stephen P. Vose, Robert S. Walker and Samuel F. Walker, (brothers,) James Walker Thomas Doland, Thomas F. Blake, James Tracy, Charles H. Austin, Henry A. Burnam, James M. Chandler, Wm. A. Clark, George W. Chase, Samuel Decastro, James F. Fillmore, John Hall, Henry C. McLean, Peter Pastrouche, Micheal G. White, Abraham L. Spence, Isaac Major, John H. Johnson, Patrick Shean, (body found,) Thos. J. Peabody, teacher, (in school,) of Boxford, Joshua G. Oakes, boatman.

VISITING VESSELS AT SEA.

Lieut. Maury, of the Navy, has published an article in the Southern Literary Messenger on this, and a kindred subject, which is attracting much attention at the South. In the course of the article are the following passages:—

Vessels of good intent and honest purpose crossing the track of each other on the Ocean, are like travellers meeting in the desert. They are, for the most part glad to speak and be spoken. The defenceless merchant trader likes to be assured of safety and her reckoning;—to learn her longitude, and perhaps the state of trade and the markets whence her warlike companion comes;—or, it may be, she herself has commercial intelligence of importance for her owners or friends in the country whither the other is bound. The armed cruiser too, has her inquiries to make; and thus the advantages of the interview are reciprocal.

* * * * * *

By these means, the United States have secured from her officers, the exercise of the soundest discretion, as it regards this most delicate matter. In proof of this assertion, I refer to history; for I believe that facts sustain me in the belief, that no claim has ever been preferred by any nation, against his country, for indemnity on account of injuries sustained by its merchantmen from an American man-of-war. Hence the practice of the two Navies tells a very different tale; one seldom suspects, and has ever trespassed without damage; when the other doubts—"it takes the trick," abuses its power, and trespasses without the fear of consequences.

* * * * * *

It is almost as impossible for an English built merchantmen to pass herself off upon a seamen, as an American, as it would be for a Choctaw chief to pass himself off for an English nobleman. The traders of the two countries are not built after the same fashion nor sparred by the same rules; and, as there is an indescribable something about men which enables a close observer to tell the citizens of one country from the subjects of another, so there is about ships, some peculiarity of fit, rig, or construction—the mere 'cut of the Jib,' which enables the experienced and well practised eye of a sailor, to distinguish with almost unerring certainty, from outward appearances, the nationality of merchantmen."

At a sale in New York, of the splendid furniture of a bankrupt, who paid as much as fifty per cent. on his debts, the auctioneer, in selling a suit of window curtains, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, if the fringe on these curtains did not cost forty dollars a yard, its no sale." The furniture of the house cost twelve thousand dollars; a barouche and horses sixteen hundred; the rent of the house twelve hundred per annum; the annual support of the whole establishment about seven thousand dollars.—*Sun.*

Here is the fruitful cause of so much bankruptcy—extravagance, living in a style of splendor which a princely fortune could scarcely maintain, and which certainly cannot be supported on the ordinary profits of a fair business. Men have been too much accustomed to measuring their means by their ability to borrow, and not by the actual income of their business. Under a system which turned attention from the production of real wealth to the manufacture of paper dollars, it was no difficult matter to borrow, and every body accordingly lived upon his credit instead of his industry. The breaking down of the system left an enormous amount of indebtedness, which required the passage of a bankrupt law to enable the debtors to wipe out their obligations. As this vicious system directly fostered extravagance, its explosion will force persons necessarily back to habits of economy; men must live by creating wealth instead of consuming it; means must be husbanded to make them meet the ends. The day of borrowing is over, and that of working is commenced, and for the next ten years the country will be possessed of more real wealth than in has ever been.—*U. S. Newspaper.*

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

If it be true that Jonathan Roberts has received orders to 'purify the political atmosphere' of Philadelphia by making a grand "Auto da Fe" of all the heterodox Custom House officers, it would appear that sacrifices of this sort are about becoming a species of annual entertainment. It was in May, 1841, that all the democratic incumbents were rejected to make room for hard ciderite; and now, just one year having elapsed, a new scrutiny is to be instituted, with a view to the punishment, suppresion and extintion of Clayism.

"Here we go up, up, up,
And here we go down, down, downey."

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph warns young men about to emigrate to Texas, to beware of intemperance. It says Texas *can offer to the intemperate naught but an early grave.* Of a party of seventeen persons who emigrated from New York three years ago, one only survives. This mortality is attributed to intemperance.

John Reeve, the funniest of comedians, and one of the most intemperate of men, complained that the liquor in this country was not good and was killing him by inches. Perhaps the same objection applies to Texas. Under such circumstances, those who visit that region should eschew strong potations and try the quality of the unsophisticated water.

We published from the New Haven Register, a short time since, a list of ominous incidents, which occurred immediately on the installation of the late Whig President into office, that could not be read without an impression. In addition to these, others have occurred in various parts of the country, equally impressive and striking. The late Whig State Convention assembled in this city, in a dreary storm; the flag over the hall in which they assembled was raised on that morning, bottom upwards, and remained so about an hour, when it was reversed, and the Convention proceeded to consider the merits of the candidates which they afterwards nominated; at this important moment, the liberty cap broke from the flag staff, tearing down the flag, and striking with such force upon the roof as to startle the members in the hall, and arrest for a time, their proceedings; the cap rolled from the roof and broke in a window of the hall! A gentleman who stood as a spectator in the Convention, exclaimed, on the impulse of the moment, "The Whigs are doomed!" Such proved to be the fact; they are doomed, as a party, not only in this State, but throughout the Union.

Among the remarkable coincidences which the portentious times have produced, it will be born in mind, that on the anniversary of the death of Gen. Harrison—on the first anniversary—the 4th of April, just one year after his death, whiggery received its death blow in the land of steady habts, and the party in Connecticut, in the language of the toadeys who delighted to make themselves ridiculous, united itself with the "*sainted* Harrison." The whig President died April 4th 1841—the whig party in Connecticut died April 4th, 1842.—*Hartford Times.*

OFFICIAL RASCALITY.

Numerous complaints are made by the workmen in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, that they are shaved to two per cent. on their wages, by the powers that be, for the benefit of the paymaster; that being the difference between Treasury notes of specie paying banks. The Treasury notes, being not less $50 in amount, be used in such payments. They must be converted into something else—either suspended bank, or specie-paying bank notes; and the latter being the less disgraceful, are preferred, but cost two per cent. for the exchange. We cannot see any justice or honesty in this course of proceeding. The officers receive their full amount in gold and silver, or its equivalent, and the laborers should receive the same. Are these the "reforms" and "high wages" which the Whigs promised us before the Presidential election? They are in keeping with their professions and practices generally.—*State Capitol Gazette.*

THEY "KNOW NOTHING!"

From our report of the proceedings that have transpired thus far in the Handy case at Philadelphia, it appears, that among the witnesses examined upon the occasion was a modest and *unsuspected* neighbor, "Henry Montgomery, Esquire, editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle, Log Cabin Rifle, and Secretary of the Democratic Harrison State central committee." From the confident tone assumed in the editorials of the Chronicle for some time past, the public was naturally led to the impression, that the man with the *long title* knew all about the "Handy" affair, and that his "startling developments" would convict the Executive of bribery beyond the hope of redemption. We expected to find in him a perfect "MARIA MONK" in the way of making "*awful disclosures.*" But judge our infinite surprise, judge of the indescribable astonishment of the whole public, when this redoutable assailant is brought up to the witness-stand, and is made to kiss the "Book of Books" as an evidence of the truth of his asseverations. he modestly confess, that all he knows about the *Handy* affair is—just *nothing at all! He* is innocent and ignorant as the unborn babe, and derives all his confident and high-toned accusations from *hear-say!* If Tom and Dick have told the truth, why then Harry (of the Chronicle) has told it also—but if they have been guilty of telling *lies*, why he, unsuspecting soul! is equally culpable.

The public will hereafter no doubt fully appreciate the degree of confidence that is to be placed in the bold and reckless assertions of such a newspaper.—*Keystone.*

"The Army and Navy are sound to the Core."

This was the expression of Henry Clay, when denouncing the corruptions of the late Administration. There was no corruption in the Army or Navy.—Why? Because most of the offices, disbursing or otherwise were good Tippecanoe Whigs.

Now the Whig papers are full of the details of the gross extravagance and corruption of those very whig officers, which they seek to charge upon Martin Van Buren, because he did not turn them out of office, for expending the money appropriated by Whig votes.—*Dem. Standard.*

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 3d of May by the Rev. S. P. Lilley Mr. JOSEPH GRUBER, to Miss ELIZA ELLIOT all of Lewistown.

Obituary

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED,

On Sunday morning last, ELIZABETH A., consort of John Henderson, M. D. of Huntingdon, aged 57 years. The deceased was a daughter of Col. Allison of Franklin county, and sister of the late Hon Robert Allison of Huntingdon.

Long impressed with a proper sense of the Christian Religion and its appropriate duties, she manifested her attachment to the cause of her Savior by uniting with the Presbyterian Church, of which she was an exemplary member for many years. Unostentatious and retired in her manners her virtues were rather of the domestic kind, and best known and appreciated in the family circle. She was a remarkably kind and affectionate wife and mother: The only consolation that can be offered to her afflicted, surviving husband, children and relations, is the well grounded cherished hope, that what is their *temporal* loss is her *eternal* gain. O.

At Leraysville, Bradford county, on Friday the 22d inst. HARRIET N. wife of Geo. H. Little, (and sister of the Hon. C. W. Woodward) aged 23 years—having after a brief period of 20 days followed to the grave her mother. *Mrs* L. Woodward, whose death was recently announced in this paper. Few of her age, has secured the esteem of more sincere friends to mourn the loss of departed worth.—*Susquhanna Reg.*

On Friday the 6th inst. Mr. JOHN BURNS, aged about 43 years, leaving a numerous family to mourn their untimely and sudden bereavement.

The deceased was in perfect health until a few minutes before his death, which was caused by the rupturing of a blood vessel in the lungs. An awful proof of the correctness of those soul stirring words "In the midst of life we are in death."

Election for Directors
OF THE
LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE second annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lycoming county Mutual Insurance Company, pursuant to their act of Incorporation, will be held at their Office in the Borough of Muncy on Tuesday the seventh day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. for the Election of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, for said Company for the term of one year.

JAMES RANKIN, Pres't.
WM. A. PETRIKIN, Sec'y.
Muncy, April 30, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a splendid assortment of New Goods consisting of Blue Black and Fancy coloured cloths Cassimeres, Cashmeretts. Linen Drillings, Beverteen and cloths of all qualities, Silk, Satin, Marseiles and Valencia Vestings, Stocks, Collars, Merino and Cotton Hose, Silk and Italian cravats and Hankerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves and a large assortment of Trimmings.

They have also received a large assortment of Books and Stationary. Consisting of Law, Theological, Law, Miscellaneous, and School Books full and half bound blank books, Paper, Quils, Steel Pens, Pen Knives, Inkstands memorandum and Pocketbooks, Writing sand, Wafers Sealing wax, Slates &c., &c. They have also a large assortment of made up Clothing all of which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in town. The Tailoring Business still carried on and the latest fashions just received.

COGLEY & McCAY.

May 10, 1842.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Alexander Gibboney dec'd. will be exposed to public Vendue on the premises, on

SATURDAY, May 28th 1842,

The following valuable tract of land containing

ELEVEN ACRES

more or less, situate in Union township Mifflin county, adjoining lands of Jacob Biler, Isaac Plank and others, with a log House and Barn, thereon erected. There is also on this farm a good Apple Orchard of choice fruit,

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by Alexander Gibboney surviving Executor of Alexander Gibboney dec'd.

ALEX. GIBBONEY.

Union tp *May* 10 1842.

BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.

NEW
LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOM,
CHRISTIAN HOOVER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity; that he has commenced the Cabinet Manufactory in all its various branches in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Halliday a few doors west of the Court House on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns and made in the best manner, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c,. &c.

ALSO,

FRENCH Bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices. C H.

Lewistown, May 10th 1842.

JUST received by Cogley & McCay in their Library:

Clouds and Sunshine, Insubordination a Tale by T. S. Arthur, Zanoni Bulwers last novel, The Jacquerie by G. P. R. James, Printz Hall, Woman's Love, Man about town, Naval Foundling, The Duke, Horace Vernon, Jack Ashore, John Marston Hall,

May 10, 1842.

Brigade Inspector Orders.

The Militia and Volunteers in the bounds of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division P M will parade in the following order, viz:

The 1st Battalion of the 73d Regt will parade on Monday the 9th day of May.

The 2nd Battalion of the 73d Regt will parade on Tuesday the 10th day of May.

The 1st Battalion of the 127th Regt will parade on Wednesday the 11th day of May.

The 2nd Battalion of the 22nd Regt will parade on Thursday the 12th day of May.

The 2nd Battalion of the 127th Regt will parade on Friday the 13th day of May.

The Volunteer Battalion commanded by Lieut Col Hale, will parade on Saturday the 14th day of May

The 1st Battallion of the 22d Regt will parade on Monday the 16th day of May.

The Penns Valley Volunteer Battalion will parade on Tuesday the 17th day of May.

The 2nd Battallion of the 111th Regt will paradr on Wednesday the 18th day of May.

The 1st Battalion of the 111th Regt will parade on Thursday the 19th day of May.

The 2nd Battalion of the 12th Regt will parade on Friday the 20th day of May.

The Union Battalion will parade on Saturday the 21st day of May.

The 1st Battalion of the 12th Regt will parade on Monday the 33d day of May.

JOHN THORNBURG, Brig Inspector of the 1st Brig 10th Div P M

May 4, 1842.

Regimental Orders.

The militia composing the 2nd Battalion 22nd Regt 1st Brigade 10th Division P M, will parade at the Court house in the borough of Lewistown on Thursday the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock of said day properly equipped for drill according to law.

The 1st Battalion of said Regiment will meet at the house of Jacob Lutz in Reedsville on Monday the 16th day of May at 10 o'clock of said day properly equipped for drill according to law.

GEO. DAVIS, Col.
22nd Regt P M.

May 4.

ATTENTION Volunteer Battalion,

The MIFFLIN GUARDS, Volunteer Battalion, will parade for Inspection &c., at McVeytown, on SATURDAY the 14th of May, at eleven o'clock A. M.

R. C. HALE, *Lt. Col. Comm'g.*
WM. ROSS—*Adjutant.*

Attention Guards!

You will parade on your usual ground, on Saturday, May 14, at 6 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, each member provided with thirteen rounds of blank cartridge. Arms and accouttrements in good order, Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Capt.,
J. GIVLER, O. S.

Lewistown, May 4, 1842

Attention Artillerists!

YOU will assemble on your usual ground of parade, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., each member provided with thirteen rounds of blank cartridge; arms and accoutrements in good order. Punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order of the Capt.,
W. H. IRWIN, O. S.

Lewistown, May 4, 1842.

To the Enrolled Electors of the First Brigade, 10th Division, P. M.

Fellow Citizens:—

At the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for Brigade Inspector at the ensuing election.

I respectfully request your suffrages, and if elected promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and I trust to the satisfaction of the Brigade.

Your Fellow Citizen,
George Buchanan.

March, 23, 1842.

FOR RENT.

Two rooms and the use of the Kitchen and half a lot of ground, on Third Street lately occupied by A. B. Long. This house is well furnished throughout, with a cistern in the yard, and a well of unfailing water at the door.

ROBERT M'NEAL.

May 4, 1841.

To the Militia composing the 22nd Regiment, 1st Brigade, 10th Division, P. M.

FELLOW SOLDIERS:—I have yielded to the earnest solicitations of my friends to offer myself at the ensuing military election, for the office of

MAJOR

of your Regiment. Having served in a Volunteer company for a number of years, I feel justifiable in saying that the duties of the office shall be impartially and faithfully discharged. I therefore respectfully solicit your suffrages.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

SOLOMON MOLTZ.

Lewistown, May 6, 1842

Estate of Jacob Miller, dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of said dec'd. late of Oliver tp. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

DAVID HARTZLER,
JOSEPH KING, *Adm'rs.*

May 4, 1842.

Public Letting.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners Office in Lewistown until Wednesday the 25th day of May next for building a Court House in the Borough of Lewistown for the county of Mifflin; agreeable to the plans and specifications which will be exhibited at the Commissioners office in Lewistown one week previous to that date, at which time the contract will be entered into.

ROBERT McKEE,
HENRY LEATOR,
JAMES BRISBIN. } Comm'rs.

Lewistown, April 21, 1842.

Build Up Lewistown.
LUMBER.
Jackscreek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in operation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deliver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and gratifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.
do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
from 25 to 36 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.
Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5000 ft to one bill $4 25.
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3½ ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.
Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.
Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having some leisure time and wishing to be employed, offers his services to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public in general, in the capacity of

Scrivener, Conveyancer, and ACCOMPTANT.

Any person having BOOKS requiring POSTING, Writings copied, Deeds filled up, or any other work connected with the above business, can be accomodated on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. W. DRAPER.

N. B. Any business left at the office of Henry Eisenbise, Esq., will be promptly attended to.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

We are authorised to statethat WILLIAM L *Musser* of Millheim Centre County, offers himself to the voters of the first Brigade, tenth division P. M. as a candidat for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

at the coming *Election* to be held in June next, and pledges himself if elected to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and to the best of his ability.

WILLIAM L. MUSSER.

Millheim, March 2. 1842.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

We are authorized to state that JOHN RIGG of Lewistown Mifflin county, offers himself to the voters of the first Brigade, tenth division P. *M.* as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

at the coming Election to be held in June next, and pledges himself if elected to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and to the best of his ability.

JOHN RIGG.

N. B. Mr. Rigg has had considerable practice in Military tactics, having served for several years as First Lieutenant—and has at this time a son of 16 years old properly equipped and a full members of the spendid Artillerist company of Lewistown.

Lewistown April 20, 1842.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Militia and Volunteers of the First Brigade, Tenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia,

FRIENDS AND CITIZEN SOLDIERS

Thankful for past favors, I am induced by my friends to offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

For the 1st Brigade, 10th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, at the ensuing Military Election. I therefore repectfully solicit your kind influence and generous support. If elected I will cheerfully perform the several duties with impartiality, and do all in my power to give satisfaction.

DANIEL EISENBISE.

Lewistown, March 30, 1842.

We are requested to announce
Col. JOHN SMYTH,
of Lamar township Clinton county, as a candidate for

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

of the first Brigade 10th Division P. M. at the ensuing election.

April 28, 1842.

BANKRUPTCY.

To those who desire to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law,

J. K. Henderson, Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, offers his services.

Applicants for voluntary Bankruptcy residing in Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and neighboring counties, must petition the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Judge of the U. S. District Court at Pittsburg, who sits every day for the purpose of receiving petitions.

Any person can be discharged without regard to the amount of his debts. The petition can be presented and a discharge had without the applicant being present. An approved form of petition will be sent to any one desirous of availing himself of the Law upon application to the advertiser by letter. The costs of an application (exclusive of the Attorney's fee) will be about sixteen dollars.

Pittsburg April 1, 1842.

Hall's Patent Horse Power and Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the various Sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known and used, it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown altogether aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a collar a year to keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fore usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping, with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. In short it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted They have purchased the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Dewistown Dec 1841.

CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black, Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to be good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

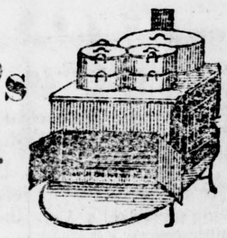
Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

Estate of Dr L. G Snowden dec'd.

The subscriber having obtained Letters of Administratrix upon the estate of said dec'd late of McVeytown Oliver township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber residing in said Borough, Mifflin county, on or before the first day of June next, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

Mrs. M. J. SNOWDEN,
Administratrix of said dec'd.

McVeytown March 23, 1842.

Hathaway's  Cooking HOT AIR STOVES

This celebrated tove is now manuacturedr by Athur . Long, in Lewistown, Pa., which he will endeavor at all times tokeep on hand ready for use, he is making three size

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, Middle size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Huses where much cooking is required. And No 2. and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small familes.

There never has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove which has the same advantage that this Stove has. Its Culnary purpose is not to be equalled—its Baking qualities are farsuperior to any other, as the hot air rinciple is the continuation of heat in the Stove by which a much less quantity of fuel isrequired to perform a much larger as amount f Cooking or Baking than any other toli that has formerly been used.

All orders addressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through he Fost Office, or at his Foundry will be punctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A B Long.

This is to certify; that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and We do say they are complete in every respect, They are a saving of Fuel, and bake completely, and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

MRS. JANE McCOY,
MRS. CATHARINE LUSK

M'Veytown, Nov. 6. 1841.

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking roasting, baking &c. and would recommed them to those who have not got of the same

JOHN COLDER,
JAMES TURNER.

Lewistown Nov 24, 1841

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. EZEKIEL JACKSON.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend themselves when tried.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAMES PARKER.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in any I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour and fuel.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. MOSES MONTGOMERY,

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B Long of this place, and do say, for convenience in baking, broiling, roasting, in fact for all kinds of cooking, it is complete in every respect, and would recommend them to those who wish to have the same conveniences.

Lewistown, 24, 1841. A C WILSON.

I have now in my tavern one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A B Long. Lwistown, and after a fair trial find it a first rate stove for roasting broiling, frying, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking which is required in my tavern, and would recommend them to those who have public houses.

Lewistown. Nov 24, 1841. JACOB MUTHERSBAUGH.

I was induced to buy one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves made by A. B. Long Lewistown and I find it to be a good article for roasting baking &c. as all can be done at once without interfering one with another and I recommend this stove to every person who wants a first rate stove in their kitchen and believing as I do that the stove is now right side up and I suppose I need not say to those who have been using the old fashioned stoves that have been in uso in our place that they were wrong side up.

McVeytown. Nov. 24, 1841. JAS. CRISWELL.

I have now in use one of the Hot Air Stoves manufactured by A B. Long Lewstown, and I do say it is a good article for cooking of all kinds, with many conveniences. I do say further. that this stove far surpasses any other stove I ever saw or made use of as a great quantity of cooking can be done at once with very little trouble, and with a small quantity of wood. I do cheerfully recommend this stove to every man who wants a good article in his kitchen.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 10 1842. D. W. MOORE.

I do most heartily concur in the above statement, and further say, that these stoves bakes equal to any brick oven.

Summit, Feb. 10 1842. SAMUEL LAMON.

IMPORTANT PROOF,

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medicine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure gent Mifflincounnty.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hetherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent; and our Ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North St. between Coates and Brown st.

Estate of Solomon Peacht dec'd.

The subscriber having obtained Letters Administrative upon the estate of said dec'd., late of Oliver township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

WILLIAM A. PEACHT. Adm'r.

Oliver tp. April, 20, 1842.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Counterfeit's Death Blow.—The public will please observe, that no Brandreth Pills can be relied upon as the true and genuine unless each box has new labels upon it. There are three and each contains a fac simile signature of Dr. B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designated and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

Remember the fac simile signature of B Brandreth must be upon the top of the box upon the side, and also the bottom of the box. By careful examination, the name Benjamin Brandreth will be found on several parts of the new labels, being an e transfer of the writing of Dr. Brandreths This name will be found in the net work.

The pills are sold at 25 cents per box, by the undermentioned agents in their respective counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown, William Hardy Waynesburg, P Strouse & co. N. Hamilton
Juniata Co.	R C Gallaghar Mifflintown, Samuel Laird Mexico.
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stuart Huntingdon, R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.
Centre Co.	M L Musser, & co Millheim. Wm Murray, Pinegrove.

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

Observe that such agent has an engraved certificate of Agency. containing a representation of Dr Brandreths Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon brandreth pill boxes.

Philadelphia Office, No 8 North Eighth street.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Dec. 1, 1841.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusvirght of building

DAVENPORT'S HORSE POWER AND THRASHG MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors abova J. & J.Millikens Store, where he is prepered to execute all orders in his line of business.

MVeytowcFnoundry. AND MACHINE SHOP

The proprietors having recently erected, have now in full operation their Foundry, Machine, Blacksmith and Pattern shops, respectively, solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

They manufacture Steam Engines for any purpose they may be applied to—also, every kind of Machinery for Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and Turning Laths of all kinds.

They do all kinds of turning in Brass and on.

They manufacture all kind of ploughs, and do all kinds of Blacksmithing, including heavy forgings in their Foundry, castings are made both of Brass and Iron, and in their Pattern shop every description of Patterns is made at the shortest notice.

Having to work above concentrated, the subscribers are prepared to execute orders for work, with despatch and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner unsurpassed for neatness. accuracy and excellence of finish.

ROSS & PRICE.

FOR SALE, a Portable Steam Engine of two horse power with a vertical boiler, formerly used in their establishment which having extended, is is not of sufficient power to drive their machinery. R. P.

McVeytown, Nov. 3, 1841.

PETER'S PILLS

We have tried Doctor Joseph Priestly Peters' Vegetable Pills, ad have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.

New York Examiner.

More than ten millions of boxes of these truly valuable Antibillious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January eigteen hundred and thirty five.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they were induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to try a Box of Peters' Pills.

They are in use as a family medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Mothers prefer administering them to their children, on account of their mildness and certainty of operation.

For elderly persons they are found to be the most comfortable Antibillious Medicine ever taken.

Females generally prefer them, on account of their leaving the bowels perfectly free from costiveness.

A fresh supply of these Valuable Pills jus received by J. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.

Enquire for Dr. Peters Vegetable Antibilious Pills.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW

PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound. are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism. and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affectiou the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently restated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes. ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin ounty.

Dr. Charles Reinhold.

(A HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.)

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Lewistown, and may at all times be found at his residence in market street opposite Captain D. Eisenbises, unless absent on professional business. He wishes hat especially those persons may pay attension to this notice, who are afflicted with hronic diseases and are given up, or pronounced ncurable by Allopathic or old hchool Physicians; that he professes to cure all kinds of diseases, which in their nature are aurable, in a very mild and safe way, without crong or injurious medicine.

There are many persons in this neighborood, who are diseased with

Gout, Rheumatism, and Tetter,

he has made therefore particular arrangh ments by means of bathing, to cure them ens irely.

Besides he mentioned the follwing chrono diseases which he has cured witgreat h cess in this neighborhood; viz: iver o o plaints, Breast complaints, consumptive ses, Coughs, Sickheadache. diseases of thh eyes. Dyspepsia, Piles, old sores, Greenesick ness, Wasting of infants, Histeria, Menstrua obstructions, scrophulous diseases etc.

The medicines are taken in a very small quantity and are not disagreeable to the taste.

All persons who wishes to consult me, shall have perfect satisfaction respecting to their cases.

Charges reasonable.

☞ In the majority of acute diseases, (incluo ding all kinds of fevers) he cures often in as many hours or days as the old medicine requires days or weeks, and in many cases, where the latter can do absolutely nothing, homoeopathia performs a prompt cure.—An immense advantage by the treatment of Homoeopathia, that the patient is spared the period of convalescence in acute diseases, because, not having been exhausted by medicines, he passes immediately from the state of disease to that of health, to the regular exercise of his functions.

Lewistown, Oct 26,

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or chest etc. etc.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He reccommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the reatest medicine in the known world. He as witnessed their effects on several others nd always with the happiest results. He ays so great a remedy through the blessing cDivine Providence, should be the commoea perty of all, and in every family on eofthe earth

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond, of this city ghh few to a lady, a friend of his. who had beenh hven up by her physician and friends in the last stage of the consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; nd through the blessing of God they restored e to perfect health.

Mr. James W. Hale, No 5 Tontine Buildings, Wall st., gave some to a friend who had not enjoyed a night's sleep for several weeks, being every few minutes attacked with such a distressing cough, as almost to take away his life. The Lozenges made him raise easy, and enabled him to sleep well alnight. He had tried every thing he heard of nd nothing else afforded the least relief—another instance of saving a fellow-being from anuntimely grave.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, 8 Caroline st., suffered a year with a hard tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to pefect health. He says they are the greatest cough medicine in the world.

Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to entirely eradicate the most distressing one.

Just received by John A. Sterrett. only agent for Lewistown.

☞ Price only 25 cents per box.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effecst it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicineis now in general use in neiarly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There s not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city. highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure or Lewistown.

DR. SWAYNES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coug At first you complain of having a Col.. which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

J.J APPLEBAUGH, M. D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in this place.—Office at his fathers residnce, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances o his profession unless absenton duty.

May 5th 1841.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues o this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, tha they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet bee used in America. If every family could be come acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and br prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valu ble pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to superced the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal Remedy or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

••••For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

Lewistown Academy.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, would respectfully inform the public that the next term of the

Female Department

will commence on the second Monday of April next under the care of

MISS M. A. TISDALE.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic per quarter of 12 weeks,	$2 50
Do with Grammar and Geography,	3 50
History and Composition,	1 00 extra
Natural Philosophy,	1 00
Botany,	2 00
Chemistry. Geometry,	2 00

Extra for the following Branches.

Music, and Drawing. each	$10 00
Embroidery.	2 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown March. 8th 1842.

To the Ladies.

MRS. FOSSELMAN.

Having in some measure regained her health, would now most respectfully inform her former customers and friends. that she has again opened her

Millinary Business

in all its various branches, and solicits the patronage of her former customers, assuring them that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction. She presents her thanks for past favors so liberally bestowed.

N. B. Five or six young Misses will be employed in the usual branch of the business as above, if they can come well recommended.

November 17, 1841.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown. and a large portion o the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Set Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article. either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown. Jan. 5. 1840

D. MAYER

SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lewistown and vicinity, that he has returned from his professional tour, and is now ready with his service to all those who require them.

His office is in the brick building belonging to Mrs Mitchell—immediately opposite the hotel of James Turner.

November 10, 1841.

PUMPS, PUMPS

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity that he is now prepared to put down pumps for raising water for supplying cities, Villages and Factories for drawing water wells, cisterns and springs into houses for deep wells and any other purpose for which a pump can be used, made to order of any size required, warranted to throw more water with the same power, more easily kept in order, and less expensive than any other kind, these pumps are of Iron or Brass, are of great strength and superior to any other in consequence of their constructions being such that a mechanic is not required to keep them in order and they may be so placed as not to be liable to frost. Lead and Iron pipes laid to convey water from springs to farm houses. water closets &c.

Garden Engines made to order.

THOMAS E. SMITH. Plumber.

Mr. Thos. E Smith has put down a pump for me at my farm in Derry township which is highly satisfactory to me, and having full confidence in Mr Smiths capacity as a Plumber I can confidently recommend him to all persons having work in his line of business.

JAMES BURNS.

Lewistown March 10th 1842.

We the undersigned have examined the pump lately put down for James Burns Esq and believe it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and that it will answer well the use for whioh it was put down.

D. R. Reynolds, Joshua Morrison,
Adam Greer, T. Stewart,
Cha's. Stratford, S.S. Jones,

J. HANADEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale.

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line into complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the trade by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapnsss to the shipper of produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

The Estate of Crawford Kyle,

late of Brown Township Mifflin co, dec'd

The subscribers having obtained Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Crawford Kyle dec'd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate that they are hereby requested to make payment to Joseph Kyle jr. one of the executors of the said deceased. at his residence in Brown township aforesaid or Ephraim Banks at his residence in the Borough of Lewistown in the county aforesaid, and all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to present them to either of the said Executors properly authenticated for settlement. without delay.

Joseph Kyle jr. } Ex'rs.
Ephraim Banks' }

March 22. 1842.

W. H. IRWIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office, one door west of the residence of R. C. Hale, Esq.

Lewistown, Dec. 8th 1841